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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1900.

RESULTS OF THE RACES. BASEBALL.

NO EXTRA SESSION

M'KINLEY CABINET TALKS ON WAR MEASURES FOR CHINA!

(Special to The Evening World.)
WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Cabinet adjourned at 4:35 P. M. The determination was reached that there is no necessity at this time for calling an extra session and thought will not be given to a call unless further developments make it imperative.

"If the situation justifies an extra session there will be no hesitancy on the part of the President to call it," said a Cabinet member.

Secretary Long and Secretary Root submitted statements showing that they can meet present demands for troops.

The following official statement was given out at the White House regarding the Cabinet meeting:

"The President has determined that the facts now known to us do not require or justify calling an extra session of Congress. Should further developments indicate that he is unable to do what is required with the means now at his command, and the action of Congress is necessary to furnish either men or money or authority, he will not hesitate to call it together."

President McKinley arrived from Canton at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon and a Cabinet meeting was held at 2:40 to consider the Chinese situation. Secretaries Ray, Long, Root and Postmaster-General Smith were present.

The first matter considered was Chinese Minister Wu's remarkable despatch saying all the foreigners in Peking were safe on July 9 and protected by the Government.

Officials outside of the Cabinet refused to believe the authenticity of the

CHINESE DECLARE ENVOYS ARE SAFE.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The text of the despatch received by Minister Wu to-day and laid by him before Secretary Ray is as follows:

"The utmost efforts have been made to protect foreign Ministers who were well on the 15th (Chinese calendar corresponding to our July 9). If Tientsin city should be destroyed it would be difficult to restore the same in 100 years. Request the powers to preserve it, as the consequences would affect Chinese and foreign commerce. Earl Li Hung Chang is transferred to North China as Viceroy to Chi-li. Please transmit this despatch to the Ministers at other capitals."

This despatch, which is dated July 16, was signed by Viceroy Liu Kun Yi and Chang Chin-Tung, of Nanking and Wu-Chang respectively, and also by Sheng, Director of Posts and Telegraphs at Shanghai. It was addressed to the Chinese Minister in London and by him transmitted to Minister Wu under to-day's date.

news, especially as it was accompanied by the request to the powers not to destroy Tientsin, it appearing as if the victory of the allies had brought forth the extraordinary despatch about the envoys.

Secretary Ray refused to give Minister Wu any answer as to what our position would be in regard to the destruction of Tientsin.

Another matter considered was the raising of troops to proceed to China. Secretary Root declared he could send 10,000 more regulars, but that was all, and Congress must be called if more were needed. This number would raise our forces in China to over 15,000 men.

Secretary Root offered a suggestion that the National Guard be utilized to perform garrison duty while the Chinese regulars withdrawn are serving in China. The President has full authority to call upon the National Guard for military service within the borders of their respective States. But a small fraction of the total strength would be required for garrison duty, thus obviating hardship to those engaged in business.

The New York National Guard, as an illustration, could garrison the army posts at Plattsburg, Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton while the regulars were away. In other States a similar plan could be made operative.

Secretary Long prepared a despatch to be sent to Admiral Remy which was submitted to the President.

This despatch directs the Admiral to act in perfect harmony with the representatives of the other powers, to consult with the other Admirals as to the situation, and to report to the Navy Department whether the United States quota of troops should be increased, and if so by how many men.

OREGON NEAR HER PORT.

Battleship Passes Through Straits on Way to Kure to Dock and Repair.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The following despatch was received at the Navy Department to-day from Noji, Japan:

"Oregon passing through Shimoda Straits on way to Kure. All well."

3 "L" CARS BIG PLUNGE.

Empty Coaches Crashed to the Street After a Collision.

A train of cars fell to the street from the Kings County L. structure at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The cars landed bottom upward and were completely wrecked.

Two guards were on the train at the time and are said to have been badly injured.

The accident occurred at Eastern Parkway and Georgia avenue, East New York, near the yard of the company. The structure is about thirty-five feet high at this point and it is little short of a miracle that anybody could have fallen with the cars and survived.

Fortunately the train, consisting of three cars, was empty, having discharged its passengers at Pennsylvania avenue. Only the two guards remained on it.

The cars were being switched to the downtown track for a trip to the bridge.

A disarrangement of the switching gear threw the first car from the rails and it dragged the others at a tangent, all three turning a somersault as they plunged to the street.

One of the cars struck the awning in front of Geigert's grocery store on the corner, demolishing it and adding to the wreckage.

Shoppers in the store narrowly escaped being crushed or injured by flying debris.

The cars struck the ground with their wheels nearly uppermost and were reduced to a heap of twisted wreckage.

A fire alarm was sent out by excited spectators and the companies that responded overhauled the mass of twisted iron and splintered wood in the belief that the train had been filled with passengers.

Through an ad. in the Great Sunday World.

NEW YORK.

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FIFTH INNING—Seaboard hit safety. He was caught trying to steal second. Doyle died out to left. Smith walked. Davis also walked. Doyle's tool by also went to Green. No runs.

McGinnity started. Jones hit safety. Seaboard hit by pitcher, killing the bases. McGinnity scored on second ball and De Mont scored, scoring Jones and Seaboard. De Mont made third. Capt. Davis then took Doyle out and put in Matthews. The Giants' new find from the Southern League. Kelley walked. McKinnity died out. De Mont scored. Green hit safety. Doyle died out and Kelley scored. Farred was hit by pitcher. McGinnity struck out. Five runs.

SIXTH INNING—Demont's wild throw of Hickman's grounder gave the latter two bases. Brownman hit at first. Hickman going to third. Matthews fanned. Van walked to left, scoring Hickman. He went to second on McGinnity's error. Seaboard failed to Farred. One run.

Jones hit by pitcher. Seaboard also hit Jones going to second.

Demont sacrificed. Both Seaboard and McKinnity. Kelley started to infield. Jones scoring. Seaboard failed to third. R. by Doyle. Second Seaboard scored. The new error. Jones walked, scoring Seaboard and McKinnity. Seaboard made third. Jones scored. Doyle passed to left at third. Davis walked. Seaboard and Doyle scored. McGinnity got two bases on Hickman's wild throw. Jones died to Van. Five runs.

SEVENTH INNING—Layne scored. Smith forced him at second. Smith and Davis combined up on Doyle's grounder to Seaboard. No runs.

Seaboard walked. Layne sacrificed. Kelley walked. Seaboard scored. Seaboard hit by Van. Jones died. Seaboard hit by Smith. One run.

At Pittsburgh—Chicago, 9; Pittsburgh, 2. Called.

At Philadelphia—End of seventh inning: Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 1.

LATE RESULTS AT BRIGHTON BEACH.

SIXTH RACE—Law Ruff 1, The Nonsuckian 2, Charcuter, 3.

GREAT BRITAIN DOUBTS. REAFFIRMS MASSACRE NEWS

Says Wu's Despatch Is Dated July 9, and Therefore Really Means July 5 in Our Calendar.

LONDON, July 17, 5:15 P. M.—The Foreign Office informs the Associated Press that a telegram identical with the one handed to Secretary Ray at Washington by Minister Wu Ting-fang, has been delivered to it by the Chinese Minister here, which was sent by Sheng, the Administrator of Telegraphs at Shanghai. The Foreign Office points out, however, that the date (July 9) mentioned in the telegram probably applies to the Chinese calendar and is equivalent to July 5 according to the Gregorian reckoning.

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NEW CONFIRMATION OF THE MASSACRE OF THE ENVOYS.

President McKinley and his Cabinet, after a long meeting this afternoon, decided not to call an extra session of Congress at this time.

Secretaries Root and Long agreed that they could furnish sufficient forces to deal with the situation in China.

The British Foreign Office has little hope for the legations at Peking.

Fresh confirmation of the massacre of the Envoys comes from the Governor of Shantung.

President McKinley arrived in Washington at 1 P. M. and at 2:40 P. M. a Cabinet meeting considered Minister Wu's despatch declaring the Envoys at Peking were safe July 9.

Corroboration of this despatch came from London in shape of a message to Pritchard Morgan saying the Envoys were safe. Morgan has bigger interests in China than any other man.

The Belgian Government was also notified by its agent at Shanghai that the report of the massacre had not been confirmed.

Earl Li Hung Chang has sailed from Canton for Peking to take supreme command of the situation. Washington builds great hopes on this.

Secretary Root laid before the Cabinet a plan for sending 10,000 regulars to China and utilizing the National Guard for garrison duty.

Tientsin has been captured by the allies. They lost about 800 men in the assault on the walled city.

Our crack Ninth Infantry lost 215 men. Admiral Remy's report shows an increase of six officers in list of wounded.

He says the United States marines lost forty men, and the Russians and Japanese were severely punished.

AMERICANS LOSE 215! TIENTSIN CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Admiral Remy to-day cabled the Navy Department that the city and forts of Tientsin are in the hands of the allies. His list of killed and wounded is somewhat fuller than yesterday's report, but still not entirely complete. His despatch follows:

"CHEFOO, July 17.

"To-day hope to get wounded from Tientsin either in hospitals at Taku or aboard Solace. Communications very uncertain; following casualties apparently confirmed: Mari, Capt. Davis, killed; Capt. Lemly, Lieutenants Butler and Leonard wounded. Army—Col. Liacum, killed; Majors Reagan and Lee, Captains Noyes, Brewster and Bookmiller, Lieutenants Naylor Lawton, Hammond and Waldron, wounded. Total killed and wounded reported 775. Russian and Japanese loss heavily. "Our total loss reported 215; about

40 were marines, but number believed to be exaggerated. Have officer on shore especially to get authentic number and names, which will be promptly telegraphed. "City and forts now in the hands of allies. Admiral Seymour returned to fleet; ranking officer ashore is Admiral Alexieff, at Tientsin. "REMEY."

CAPTURE OF TIENTSIN.

Allies Stormed the Walled City on July 14 and Drove Chinese Troops Out.

LONDON, July 17, 12:45 P. M.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing under date of July 17, says:

"The allied troops resumed the attack upon the Chinese walled city of Tientsin on the morning of July 14 and succeeded in breaking the walls and capturing all the forts. "The Chinese were completely routed, and the allies took possession of the city before the attack.

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tion of the native city and its defenses. "The total losses of the allies in the engagements of Thursday, Friday and Saturday were about 800 killed or wounded. The casualties were the greatest among the Russians and Japanese."

The number of the allies attacking Tientsin on July 13 was 7,000. They were checked and probably got reinforcements. The Chinese defending the city numbered 20,000, with many modern rapid-fire guns. The allies had forty guns bombarding the city before the attack.

CAPTURED THE ARSENAL.

Then Allies Waited Under Walls of Tientsin for Next Day's Final Assault.

TIENTSIN, July 13.—The allies have won a partial victory. The attack on the West Arsenal to-day was completely successful. After a fierce cannonade the Chinese were driven out and the arsenal captured.

Eight Chinese guns were captured. Forty guns bombarded the Chinese

HOTTEST DAY OF THE YEAR.
94 DEGREES AT 1 P. M.

(For complete weather account see page 2.)